

## THE GAZETTE.

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Now that the campaign is over and the

democrats are pretty effectively

under, it is a good time for democratic

managers and democratic editors to con-

sider the error of their ways and the fatal

and shameless blunders they made in

conducting the campaign on the pernicious

principle of "anything to beat Rusk."

They went into the campaign with a

premeditated purpose to abuse the gov-

ernor to lie about him, to ridicule his

splendid conduct in Milwaukee, and to

say all manner of evil against him for

partisanship sake. Their dirty work

and malicious lies came to naught,

and Governor Rusk is vindicated by a

plurality that no one but an angel could

be a shining light to his managers. Wis-

consin is not the place in which to

man as Governor Rusk can be libeled

and slandered with effect. His record is

so conspicuously excellent and his cour-

age and wisdom so commanding, that

the people paid no attention to partisan

methods invented on purpose to compass

his defeat; and to-day Governor Rusk is

not only a victorious candidate, but he is

the most popular and best known gov-

ernor in the United States. The spirit

that attempted to crush him, crushed the

party that fostered it.

Bad methods breed bad results.

It used bad methods and the democratic

party of Wisconsin is more disorganized

under such a galling defeat than it

has been for many years.

Bad methods—bad results.

Briggs and Delaney adopted bad meth-

ods in their political contests with each

other, and Briggs has lost his influence

and his office by the exposure of his

tricks and political immorality; and De-

laney is now writhing under the most

humiliating defeat that ever overtook a

politician in this state.

Bad methods produce bad results.

The postmaster general of the United

States came to Wisconsin as fast as steam

could bring him when he saw that his

home candidate for the assembly was

threatened with defeat. He entered the

political field, did the work of a ward

politician, called his followers together,

distributed money freely, seduced by

flattery and otherwise those who pur-

sued bolting, and although he succeeded

in electing his man by a small majority,

he lost the legislature, and has put be-

yond his reach forever, a seat in the

United States senate.

Bad methods produce bad results.

Turning to an other section of the

country we find the same results. The

Louisville Courier-Journal, democratic,

says: "The political glory of Louisville

has departed. A republican candidate

standing on a republican platform, echo-

ing the hate and the malcontent of the

bitterest of the republican leaders, car-

ries this city against one who received

the democratic nomination by a majority

which was one third of the whole vote

cast by his opponent." Here is a strong

democratic city turned up-side-down by

republicans who opposed the blighting

policy of the democratic party.

Bad methods bring about bad results

to the party using them.

If we look at Virginia and Indiana

and at other parts of the country, we

will find that the bad methods of the

democratic party have cost them a good

deal. The party lost on almost every

hand. Time-serving and self seeking man-

euvers of the party have caused some very

disastrous defeats to the democracy this

month. They have lost over thirty mem-

bers of congress, two or three legisla-

tures and the governor of Pennsylvania.

Bad methods—bad results.

A METHODIST BISHOP ON PRO-

HIBITION.

In a late number of the Western Chris-

tian Advocate there appears a noteworthy

article on the remedy for the liquor

traffic from the pen of the well known

bishop, Rev. S. M. Merrill, D. D. This

following is an extract:

"What is in the way of prohibition?

The answer is in one word, "politics."

The parties are afraid of prohibition. If

What, then, is duty? Plainly to look in

some other direction. But what is the

prohibition party? Yes, on two condi-

tions: First, that a party is necessary to

the end in view; and, second, that the

end be secured in that way. Neither

condition exists. The law does not need

a party law, and no one of any intelli-

gence expects a party to make it. The

law desired is a constitutional provision,

such as never was and never can be

political element. In order to make a

party, it becomes necessary to add to it

other issues, and every added issue is an

added source of weakness. "Prohibition

is stronger when it stands alone. It is

stronger to-day than any other party

measure before the country; or than any

party in the country; and it is so strong

that it kept free from party complications

no party in existence will venture to ut-

ter it when its power is once shown in

non-party action. It is stronger than

any man or any candidate for office can

possibly be. The attempt to use it for

party purposes is a weakness. It is too

big for restriction within party lines, and

the interests involved in it are too sacred

to be subjected to party machinery. My

concern is that it be kept in shape for ad-

vocacy on its merits in the pulpits, the

Sunday schools, the day schools and in

the homes of the people, and whatever

truth may be pressed on the conscience

without the help or hindrance of party

prejudices. If this can be accomplished

it will prove the party, that will prove

the cause. The only principle of the party

method, and the method is too small for

the principle. By its confession of

embarrassment from the non-partisan ad-

vocacy, the party confesses itself to be

an embarrassment to the cause.

SUPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO

Vote.

There has not been in recent years in

this country, says the Chicago Journal,

a more important political question than

that presented by the suppression of the

negro vote at the South. Mr. Blaine

gave special prominence to it in the last

Presidential campaign, and the matter

has been made the subject of repeated

discussion and comment in the public

press.

Mr. Edward McPherson, secretary of

the republican congressional committee,

in answer to an inquiry made by Sena-

tor Platt, of Connecticut, has classified

the vote by congressional districts as

follows: In 1876 and 1884, the re-

sult exhibits in a startling manner

the extent to which the practice of

suppression has prevailed in certain sec-

tions of the south. Thus the figures show

that in the late slave states the total

decrease in eight years more than six

per cent, while in the other states of the

union there was an increase of 11 per

cent. During the same period, indicating

17 per cent as the measure of suppres-

sion. In the Gulf States, where the col-

ored population is largest, the results

are still more striking. Thus the aver-

age vote by districts in Alabama fell

from 19,648 in 1876 to 16,369 in 1884;

in Mississippi, from 27,608 to 17,380, and

in South Carolina from 37,149 to

12,739. Averaging the three states

together, the decrease in the vote

was from 28,121 in 1876 to 13,396 in 1884,

or almost 50 per cent. Adding this to

the 11 per cent of increase in the North-

ern states during the same period, there

is a difference against these three states

of about 61 per cent. Doubtless the re-

sults of the election of 1880 will show

equal or greater outrages of a similar

character.

The facts are not explainable upon any

other theory than that the colored voters

have not gone to the polls or have not

had their votes counted. Practices of

fraud and terrorism have succeeded in a

practical suppression of the negro vote.

To this fact the democratic party owes

its present supremacy, and upon the per-

petuation of this policy of fraud and force

it depends for its supremacy in the fu-

ture.

GOVERNORS-ELECT.

On Tuesday last seventeen states elect-

ed governors, resulting as follows. Those

marked with an asterisk (\*) are re-elect-

ed:

California—John F. Swift, Rep.

Colorado—Alva Adams, D.m.

This cable announcement of the en-

gagement of Mr. James Russell Lowell

to the Dowager Lady Lytton, of En-

gland, appears to be a fable. It is in-

disputably denied by the friends of Mr.

Lowell in Boston, and Dr. Joseph Bur-

nett, father of Edward Burnett, the latter

a son-in-law of Mr. Lowell, said that the

report had not the slightest foundation

in fact.

North Carolina has twenty negroes who

are worth from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each.

John McKee, a Philadelphia negro, is

worth half a million and owns 400 houses.

The richest colored woman of the south,

Amanda Enbals, made so by the will of

her white father, is worth \$400,000, and

lives near Augusta, Ga.

General John S. Mosby, the ex-con-

federate, is a slight, blond man,

with a cold grey eye containing "too

expression than a boy's marble. He

talks slowly, never gets excited, and does

not know what fear is. He loves his

friends and hates his enemies, and he

carries his fight to the death.

Put the republican majority in Wiscon-

sine at 30,000. To this add a republican

legislature with 95 majority on joint bal-

lot, seven out of nine congressmen, with

a great majority of the local county

offices throughout the state and then let

republicans rejoice.

Theory (two or six election prospects

to hear from in Speaker Carlisle's Ken-

tucky district, and the speaker's friends

claim that he will be elected. Theobald

and his friends are equally sanguine of

success.

A jury at New Haven, Conn., found a

verdict sustaining the bequest of \$200,-

000 to Henry Bergh by Caroline J. Wel-

ton, the eccentric Waterbury maiden.

It is said that Mrs. Matt. H. Carpen-

ter intends to visit Rome for the purpose

of being received into the Catholic

church.

The republican majority in Illinois is

between 27,000 and 30,000 with some of

the best counties to hear from.

Baron Meyer Rothschild, of Frankfurt,

who has just died, left only \$75,000,000.

Important Bank Tax Cases.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—In the United

States circuit court, the cases of the national

banks vs. the treasury of the United States

first trial, begun on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at

the city of Cleveland, Ohio, being heard.

There are eight banks in this city as complainants,

and they seek to restrain the county treas-

urer from the collection of taxes assessed

against them, which involves two questions:

First—whether in the valuation of the stock











